The Bombay G

No. 7,051.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 88 0
including postage.... „ 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 38 0
including postage.... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „ 16 0
including postage.... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
including postage.... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—BACON—October 6th, at Trinity Church, Surveychee, by the Rev. W. G. Sharpin, B. A., John Moore in Sind, to Esq., Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Frances Harriet Bacon, daughter of Major-General S. D. A.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Parkes, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

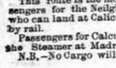
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	Oct. Oct.		Oct. Nov.
Leave Bombay	5 & 19	Leave Bussorah	23 & 6
„ Kurrachee	9 23	„ Fao	28 6
„ Gundur	10 24	„ Bushire	29 8
„ Muscat	13 27	„ Lingas	27 10
„ B. Abbas	15 29	„ B. Abbas	29 12
„ Lingas	16 30	„ Muscat	31 14
	Nov.		Nov.
„ Bushire	19 2	„ Gundur	2 16
„ Fao	20 3	„ Kurrachee....	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	21 4	Arrive Bombay	7 21

The Steamship "PENANG," 880 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 516 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "ORISSA," (1,646 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 16th October, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th October 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "City of Paris."

Bombay, 6th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "BARRACONTA," Goddard, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goddard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain Goddard.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Pimples, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence of Fluid Extract of red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention of Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *vid* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 750 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s per cut., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and stewards fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced rates* for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £3 0s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10s.
Second Class £37, 5s.
} Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to

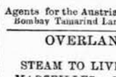
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay Tamarind Lane

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25.
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.
} exclusive of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. Fraissinet Père, et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "Krishna," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED

WANTED, a MARINE SURVEYOR, to Survey a Tidal River in the vicinity of BOMBAY HARBOUR. Application to be made to the Executive Engineer, Tannah.

Tannah, 10th October 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, a HINDOO CLERK, as Writer for the Stores Department, G. I. P. R. He must have a good knowledge of Signalling. Apply to the STORE-KEEPER.

Byculla, Stores Office, 13th October 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

3rd October 1868.

TO BE SOLD, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar, known as Mount Malcolm, the Property of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The House, Servants' Quarters, and Stables are built of stone, and the Compound comprises about 44 acres under lease from Government. Permission to view will be given by applying to Mr. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN,
} Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JONAS TYEB, Civil and Military Tailor and General Outfitter, No. 9, Mecow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extensive STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers. Flannel for Shirts, Silk and Wool, Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
EDWARD ARTHUR, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No 1195 of 1865.

Aga Ally Acbar Hajee Mahomed Tuckee Cazranee, Mogul Merchant; Nisa Bebee, wife of one Abdool Rahim; and Khamnee Jan, widow of Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, —all residingin Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay... ... ... } Plaintiffs.

vs.

Aga Mahomed bin Abdool Russool, residing in Mody Street, aforesaid, Administrator with the Will annexed of the said Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, and Aga Abdool Rahim Soal bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, now residing at S am, out of the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, when he shall come within the jurisdiction... ... ... } Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, and which order bears date the 13th day of December 1867, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed late Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Hoossein Ally Cazranee, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 28th day of August 1836, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 28th day of September 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. BADHAM and Company, APOLLO HOUSE,

BEG to announce the following Goods just received Overland:—

UMBRELLAS, Ladies'.	Carved Oak Sticks. „ Ivory Handles.
UMBRELLAS, Gentlemen's.	Twilled Silk. Fox's Paragon Frames.
French Printed SHIRTINGS.	Suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GLOVES, Ladies'.	White Kid. Black. Drab assorted. Light Fancy Colors.
GLOVES, Gentlemen's.	White Kid. Lavender, Plain and Sewn Black Straw. Dog Skin and Cuir Kid.

The above have just arrived from Paris, having been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM for India. Our Shipments for the Season are now in Harbour; the greater part are already landed. The whole of the Departments are greatly extended this Season. Our detailed List will shortly appear.

Bombay, 9th October 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berai (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality at charges moderate. Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 150 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDERS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddars have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddars are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: of all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st Octobr 1867.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHUTHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 15th day of October instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1863, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st October 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

THE BOMBAY COAST & RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation)—NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of this Company has THIS DAY been TRANSFERRED to that of John L. Scott, in Curseijee Furdoonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle, where the Liquidation will be carried out.

The Transfer Books of the Company are again open.

FOR SALE, the following SCREW STEAMERS, belonging to the abovementioned Company:—

	When built.	Tons.	H. Power.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
"Sir Bartle Frere"	1865	536	140	216·7	24·8	12·3
"Lord Clyde"	1864	375	100	188·5	24·1	10·7
"General Havelock"..	1861	281	60	139·5	22·6	10·4
"General Outram"....	1854	261	60	138·5	22·6	10·4
"Tilly"	1859	457	100	184·5	24·8	13·95
"Pearl"	1857	334	60	164	24 1/5	11 6/5

Offers for one or more will be received by the undersigned, who will gladly afford any further information that may be required.

JOHN P. DIXON, } Liquidators B. C. & R. S. N. Com-
JOHN L. SCOTT, } pany (Limited.)

Bombay, 10th October 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

UPON reading the Affidavit of SADANUND BALCRISTNA solemnly affirmed on the twenty-fifth day of July instant, and on hearing on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the first day of December next, send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the said SADANUND BALCRISTNA, the Manager for the Liquidators of the said Bank, at the Office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, in the East Indies, or in default thereof, they will be finally excluded. And I do further direct that this order be advertized in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and "Bombay Summachar," and also in each of the places where the Bank had agencies before it was placed in Liquidation.—Dated Bombay, this 26th day of July, 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Liquidators, Royal Bank of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY and MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

By direction of the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY the 26th day of October, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the High Court, to make a Call on all the Contributories of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator thereof proposes that such Call shall be for Rupees 50 per Share.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 7th day of October 1868.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and in the matter of the ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation.)

UPON hearing Mr. PEILE, Attorney for BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, and CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE KINOY, the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society, and upon reading the Affidavit of Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, one of such Liquidators, sworn in the matter on the 10th day of Sept. instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said Oriental Insurance Society do send in the statements of such claims, in writing, to the said Liquidators at their Office, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, being the registered office of the Oriental Insurance Society in Bombay, on or before the first day of December next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in, and further that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus assets (if any) of the said Oriental Insurance Society amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further direct that this my order shall be advertized in London in the *London Gazette* and *Times* Newspapers, and shall also be advertized in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places—viz., Calcutta and Hongkong.—Dated this 10th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites*.

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his ext

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED).

Requisition of Shareholders & the above EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING ders of the above Company will be held at Company, No. 7 Hummum Street, Fort, DAY, the 26th October 1868, at 3 P.M., to ...ntermentioned Special Resolutions passed ...linary General Meeting of the Shareholders ...held on the 10th October 1868:—

...the 24th Section of the Articles of Association ...amended as follows, namely—In the first ... by inserting after the words "any seven shareholders of the Company," the words "holding in the aggregate not less than one-fifth part of the shares of the Company," and in the second sentence by, inserting after the words "or any other" the word "seven," and by omitting after the word "Shareholders" the words "being seven in number," and by inserting after the word "Shareholders" the words "holding in the aggregate not less than the said number of Shares."

2nd. That Section 42nd of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3rd. That the 43rd, 44th, 45th and 46th Articles of Association be renumbered and in future designated as the 42nd, 43rd 44th and 45th Articles.

4th. That Articles 47th and 48th of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

5th. That the following be the 46th Articles of Association of the Company:—"Messrs. Jugjeewandas Hemjee and Merwanjee Nasserwanjee Bhowngroo and the survivor of them shall, on entering into an agreement with the Company in that behalf, be the Agents and General Managers of the said Company for a period of five years, commencing from the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for the purchase of Cotton, Stores, and other things required for the use of the said Company, and for the sale of Goods manufactured by the said Company, and otherwise to act in the management and business of the said Company, and that their remuneration shall be a Commission of one quarter of an anna per pound on all Goods manufactured and sold by the said Company.

6th. That the maximum number of Shares of the Company a person shall in his own right be holder of shall be one hundred, and that for all the purposes of Section 1st of the Articles of Association the word and number "fifty" shall be altered to the word and number "one hundred" accordingly.

7th. That the 25th Section of the Articles of Association be altered by omitting after the word "Share" the words "five to ten, and he shall have an additional vote for every additional ten shares."

By order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATH, Secretary.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Office, No. 7 Hummum Street, Bombay, 11th October 1868.

SUBSCRIBERS to the AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE TESTIMONIAL FUND are hereby informed that the sum of £315 12s. 9d. was forwarded by the Mail of the 15th September, by a Bill of Exchange at 3 months', payable to MAJOR-GENERAL C. F. NORTH, who has been requested to take the wishes of Colonel Jervis regarding the form the Testimonial should take.

The sum realised was subscribed by the undermentioned Officers:—

Major-General Thomas Tapp	Rs. 50
Brigadier-General Birdwood	50
Colonel Lynch	100
Major Keatinge, Artillery	100
Capt. A. M. Phillips, 3rd Europeans	25
Colonel W. W. Anderson, 1st Cavalry	100
Capt. A. Moore, V.C., 3rd Cavalry	100
Major Jones, 2nd Grenadiers	50
Capt. C. Blair, 2nd Grenadiers	40
Major Glaspoole, 4th Rifles	30
Capt. R. J. Cassell, 4th Rifles	20
Capt. A. G. F. Hogg, 5th N. I.	100
Lieut.-Col. Ker, 6th N. I.	50
Capt. C. M. W. James, 6th N. I.	50
Lieut.-Col. Bowdich, 7th N. I.	100
Major Becher, 8th N. I.	100
Lieut.-Col. Baugh, 9th N. I.	100
Capt. A. Hawthorn, 9th N. I.	50
Capt. Hannon, 9th N. I.	100
Capt. Stothert, 9th N. I.	50
Lieut. Birch, 9th N. I.	20
Lieut. Morse, 9th N. I.	10
Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 11th N. I.	100
Lieut.-Col. Cahusac, 11th N. I.	300
Capt. J. M. Boyd, 11th N. I.	20
Col. Adams, 13th N. I.	75
Major Cooper, 13th N. I.	25
Lieut. Seton, 13th N. I.	10
Lieut. Laing, 13th N. I.	10
Lieut. Payne, 13th N. I.	5
Lieut.-Col. Francis, 14th N. I.	100
Major Stileman, 15th N. I.	100
Capt. Barras, 15th N. I.	50
Capt. Segrave, 16th N. I.	50
Capt. T. E. Strong, 16th N. I.	15
Lieut.-Col. Combe, 18th N. I.	100
Lieut.-Col. H. E. Jacob, 18th N. I.	100
Major Alexander, 18th N. I.	50
Capt. Smith, 18th N. I.	50
Lieut. Newport, 18th N. I.	50
Lieut. Hennell, 18th N. I.	10
Lieut. Walter, 18th N. I.	5
Lieut. Griffith, 18th N. I.	10
Lieut. Jopp, 18th N. I.	10
Col Salmon, 19th N. I.	30
Major Farquharson, 20th N. I.	50
Col. Beal, 22nd N. I.	40
Lieut. Gatacre, 23rd N. I.	51
Col. Powell, 26th N. I.	100
Major Thomson, 26th N. I.	100
Capt. McLeod, 26th N. I.	60
Lieut. Heath, 26th N. I.	25
Lieut. E. W. West, 28th N. I.	10
Lieut. Hebbert	20
Lieut. Gordon	15
Lieut Blomfield	30
Dr. J. Blair	10
Interest	39

In addition to the above, the following sums were subscribed, and paid by Major Hassard to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., London:—

Major Hassard, 2nd Europeans	Rs. 50
Major Hutchison, 2nd Europeans	75
Major Blair, 2nd Cavalry	25
Capt. Sykes, 2nd Cavalry	15
Capt. Phillips, 2nd Cavalry	20
Lieut. Fagan, 2nd Cavalry	10
Major Dick, 3rd Cavalry	100
Lieut.-Col. Ewen Grant, 3rd N. I.	100
Lieut. Seton, 4th Rifles	20
Col. Richards, 6th N. I.	25
Major Briggs, 6th N. I.	25
Lieut. Fagan, 6th N. I.	10
Lieut.-Col. Barrow, 19th N. I.	20
Lieut.-Col. Day, 19th N. I.	100
Major Fairbrother, 19th N. I.	100
Lieut.-Col. Little, 25th N. I.	100
Lieut.-Col. Montrose, 25th N. I.	30
Capt. Lyons, Marine Battalion	50

W. L. CAHUSAC, Lieut.-Colonel.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	17	Saturday	Nov. 21
"	24	"	" 28
"	31	"	Dec. 5
"	7	"	12
"	14	"	19
"	"	"	26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868.

BOMBAY is not the only community in the world which is troubled by the serious question of local taxation. London has long been afflicted on a grand scale, and now a good authority, though one uniformly impolite to this Presidency, tells us that "the question of local taxation is undoubtedly the difficulty of the hour in Bengal." There is probably not a town in Great Britain exempt from the obligation of grappling with a subject which it has been justly observed has "given birth to a new agitation and a new order of financial questions almost entirely separate from those relating to the National Exchequer." Part of the difficulty lies in the novelty of the exigencies under which we labour. It is not many years since, either in England or India, communities, local or imperial, awoke to a sense of their duties. During the last half century changes have taken place absolutely surprising when viewed retrospectively. We have roads where well worn tracks only existed; police in the place of watchmen; gas instead of dim oil-lamps or darkness visible; comparative cleanliness instead of filth; drainage of some kind, where none existed; a less imperfect, for an absolutely imperfect makeshift of scavengering; a water supply more or less plentiful; and hosts of improvements upon old ways. As the habits of a community become more refined, and as a sense of duty increases, the demand for further reforms will augment. Now, none of the changes we have mentioned can be effected without money; as a public revenue, except where a community has large estates, can only be obtained by those enforced contributions from private persons for the public good, which we call taxation; as taxation for local must be an addition to taxation for general purposes, it is obvious that every community has a problem to solve, relatively, if not absolutely, new. That problem is how to obtain the annual sum required in the way least oppressive to the present, and least injurious to future generations. There is no doubt the preliminary inquiry what works of improvement, out of the host which press upon us, should be undertaken, and the answer must be limited by the consideration of how much a community can afford to expend per annum. It is unwise and unjust to disregard that consideration. It will not do to plead that the things desired are wanted. We all "want" more than we can afford to obtain. If our expenditure is guided by our wants, the end is bankruptcy and ruin. It is very smart and telling to say that you *must* have, that it is your duty to get as much cloth as will suffice to make your garment; but it is possible, nay probable, and in many respects praiseworthy, that a zealous public servant should devise plans for a very magnificent set of clothes with which to adorn his much loved city or province. What would happen to the imperial revenue if every Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Commissioner were allowed to obtain as much money as he thought he wanted? No possible receipts in the imperial exchequer would suffice to meet the demand. Then, the kind of coat we are to have m... then, the kind of coat we are to a great degree, upon the amount ... we can get; in other words, our esti... expenditure must be framed ... to the probable supply of income.

Ha... what it is expedient to take in h... subsequently what amount of mon... to sustain the administration and ... works selected for accomplishment, the next q... stion is how the money is all be raised. Assuming that the administration is economically carried on, that there is neither an excessive establishment nor loose expenditure, nor laxity in collecting revenue, still the question is one of great delicacy and difficulty. It is easy enough if you are an autocrat—and some wish we had one in Bombay—with ample physical power at your beck to enforce obedience to your decrees. Then you may despise the teachings of experience, contemn the dictates of reason, disregard equity, and pass by justice on the other side; and fill your exchequer by rough and ready methods similar to those adopted in the worst periods of human history. Probably the oldest taxes in the world are octroi and transit imposts, levied by short-sighted rulers, who held possession of a fine geographical position, or were masters of some convenient mart of trade. Even now, most continental states in Europe, and some backward municipalities in England, have not come to see that the prosperity of all, and consequently the ability to furnish revenue for public uses, would be increased by the abolition of these exactions. We are not speaking of periods when the life of a state is in deadly peril, and when, of course, it is the duty of the State to defend itself by extreme measures. We are speaking of ordinary times when tranquillity prevails, and when only the usual perils beset the citizen and the community. In those periods there is leisure to inquire and devise fair imposts; exceptional measures are not permissible, and a resort to them shows an insensibility to the permanent welfare of the community.

We have been asked to frame a budget ourselves, and we do *not* intend to comply with the modest request. We do not agree with the present Government of England—although our friends the enemy may—that they are legitimately entitled to the advantages both of office and opposition. Our contemporary is in office; he propounds and supports the official programme; we have quite enough to do in the way of resistance, defensive and offensive; and we do not intend to surrender any of the slight advantages, as we certainly shall not be relieved from the serious disadvantages involved in the position we have, independently and without prompting from any quarter, assumed. We are not the organ of the landowners—except in so far as we fight their battle against their will—or of any other section of the community; we simply desire to promote the welfare of all. But although we do not intend to comply with the insidious request of our contemporary, we do not consider ourselves as precluded from discussing the methods by which municipal taxation may be raised.

In the first place, we conceive that every inhabitant, above the line of poverty, should contribute to the municipal fund. But this broad proposition is limited in its application by a question of policy. For instance, no well-ordered state or city which has succeeded in raising the lowest class to a comparatively decent position, would impose on them any taxes which in their effect would drive the poorest citizens back towards the poverty from which they have escaped. As they are the labourers of the community, and as it is desirable that they should be well able to work, it is bad policy to tax the necessaries of life, on the plea that this class cannot be reached in any other way. In India, especially, the aim of Government is to promote the well-being of the bulk of the native community, and the object of our rule is frustrated by measures which reduce the small means at the disposal of the poor by enhancing the cost of living. We are afraid that, in an eagerness to get money, this serious consideration has been overlooked. Next, in order to promote general prosperity, no wise rulers would impose fetters on business transactions, great or small, because the more active the industry and the wider the transactions, the greater is the average wealth of the individual and the State. Still less would any city, enjoying uncommon advantages from its geographical position, a city whose life-blood is the commerce passing through it or transacted in its markets, seek to hamper its growth by levying taxes on goods. On the contrary, it would provide ample facilities for trade certain that the policy would pay. But, if neither the necessaries of life nor the passing traffic of the place are to be taxed, how is a municipal fund to be raised? That is the question which those entrusted with the responsibility of administration have to answer. It is quite reasonable that all who receive special services should specially pay for them. This is now done by the police rate, the water rate, the gas rate, the halalcore cess; and though others than those who pay may benefit by the protection, comfort and cleanliness secured, no tax can be framed which would prevent that result, except a capitation tax, not only on residents but on all who pass through the place. Then the wheel-tax and carriage tax supply at least part of the money spent on roads and has the advantage of falling on those who wear the roads out. In London, when the turnpikes were abolished, a special rate was levied to maintain the roads, and the plan is not a bad one, although some persons may pay far more than they did under the old system of tolls. In all these cases the taxes are fair. And, although open to some serious objections, the license-tax, which is to be reimposed, may be accepted, because it will touch those who might otherwise partially escape. Beyond these, and a few other sources of revenue which we need not name, what remains but taxes in some shape on realized property? A tax on marriages has been suggested, but on that we express no opinion; and a succession-tax, which would be fair, but which, we are told, could not be conveniently levied in India. We repeat that the mainstay of a municipal fund should be the permanent interests of the Municipality, and the question is how to reach them. In a suggestive article the *Economist* points out that we can only look for relief to improved administration, better methods of assessing real property and new sources of revenue. It argues that part of the taxes now paid by the occupier should fall on the owner; and insists that "rates to a sinking fund extending over (say) thirty years for the extinction of debts contracted for large schemes of general drainage or improvement, are manifestly burdens to be borne by the permanent owners and not by the temporary occupiers of the property affected." And then we have this passage:—

"But it is perhaps under the third head—the introduction of new kinds of income—that the most material relief will arise. The radical defect of the present system of local revenue is its dependence on a single source, and its emphatic want of elasticity. The owners of property and the occupiers of taxable houses are only a part, and not the larger part perhaps, of the locality to be dealt with. The thing to be sought after is a local revenue from several kinds of *consumption*—something corresponding to the Excise and Customs Duties of the National Exchequer. At Manchester, the possession of the Water and Gas service by the Corporation enable them to raise a considerable revenue by a minute fractional profit—that is, by an indirect tax—on the supply of these articles, and this is one of the first modifications to be made all over the country, and it is to be hoped almost immediately in the Metropolis. Octroi or transit duties—that is duties levied on commodities entering a town or district—are alien to English habits, although successful on the Continent. The nearest possible approach to such duties are tolls at markets and fairs, and in the interests of a free circulation of commodities and labour, it is not desirable to fix market dues at a higher point than will provide the attendant expenses."

Although written for England, these remarks have a distinct bearing on the condition of Bombay. We are quite alive to the fact that the suggestion of taxes on consumption may be taken up by the supporters of octroi and transit duties, but we need not point out that these duties are expressly excluded by the London journalist. To say that they are "successful" on the Continent is a very mild remark. They would be *successful* here, as they are in all places having power to impose and levy them; but it does not follow that success is a justification. Other sources of revenue are indicated by the same writer, to wit: the utilization of sewage and the diminution of gaol and police expenses by to useful account, by means of reformatories and schools of industry the destitute and criminal children of the country—a suggestion, which much modified might be valuable here. These remarks suffice to show that we have not yet exhausted the sources, or arrived at the true principles of local taxation. Then there is Mr. Goschen's suggestion of a municipal income-tax, which if it were accepted would enable the authorities to reduce the house-tax. But whatever is done, let us spare the poor, whose condition it is our glory to have improved; and spare trade which is the tap root of our prosperity.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—An Institution, by the name of the "HOPE HALL HOTEL," has been newly established by Mr. P. MENDOSA at Matheran, mainly for the benefits of this Public and its Proprietors, where Ladies and Gentlemen are provided with cleanliness and accommodation at moderate rates.

P. MENDOSA,
Proprietor Hope Hall Hotel.

Mazgie Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

INDIAN ARMY LISTS FOR OCTOBER.

Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October... Rs 3 4
Madras Army List, ditto. ditto. ... 5 0
Bengal Army List, ditto ditto. ... 6 0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4, and 5 respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now Registered ...Rs. 1 8
October Hart's Quarterly ditto. ditto. 8 0
October Quarterly Navy List. ditto. ditto. 2 4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.

In Bombay, Rs. 1½, 7½, and 2, respectively.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th October 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, 14th October 1868. To the Ice Consumers of Bombay:—You are aware that recently there has been an appeal made to the community of Bombay, by Tudor Co., of Boston, with the hope, no doubt, of re-gaining a monopoly of the Ice business.

Previously, a petition had been sent in to Government by their Agent here. If that petition had been listened to, the Ice consumers would have been obliged, in the course of a few days, to do without Ice, as the Tudor Co. are nearly out, and have THIS DAY shut down on all, except their book customers.

This they did on or about 1st May last, when this Ice House supplied the greater part of the demand during one of the hottest seasons ever experienced in Bombay.

Selling during that time one entire cargo, "Sagamore;" and part of another cargo, "Frederic Tudor," in vault when "Sagamore" arrived.

The "Eddystone" cargo (now in harbour) is being landed by steam barges, with the view of getting as much of her Ice in vault as possible, and the lessees have a considerable quantity of Ice 60 days out from Boston, and further shipments are in progress in order to meet all demands that may be made upon them by the Bombay community.

The lessees of this Ice House are not actuated by any narrow, petty, views, and do not seek a monopoly.

But, knowing that there is a very large and rapidly increasing demand for Ice in Bombay, they are endeavouring to keep up the supply, and, as is well known, have bound themselves to sell at a reasonable and uniform price.

The Government Ice House is now open for the sale of Ice from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and until 10 A.M. on Sundays.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868 69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 "	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	23	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 "	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 "	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 "	21
Lisle Thread Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 "	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 "	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ "	6½
Silk and Wool Pants	5 "	8
India Gauze Pants	7 "	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 "	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy	2½	
Cotton		

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60, 65		0
Do Dress Do. "	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool "	10	0
Do. Cashmere "	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. "	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie "	7	8
The Belgian "	7	0
do. with Tie "	7	8
The Shakspear "	7	0
do. with Tie "	7	8
The Regent "	7	0
The Indian "	7	0
The Improved West End "	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	"	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to 30
" " Chased	15	" 30
" " Enameled	16	" 30
" Sleeve Links	18	" 30
" Shirt Studs	14	" 30
" Scarf Rings	8	" 12
" Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	" 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	" 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	" 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	" 35
Railway Rugs	12	" 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.		Clothes Cholera

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
Paris Hats	16	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.
" Turban "
" lined Cork.
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames
Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

Arrivals.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 14	Sir John Lawrence	Sinclair	London, June 30.
	Punjaub (s)	Parker	Calcutta, Sept. 22.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch Mandavee, October 10.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MUSSENDOM, 14TH, 6-55 A.M.—H. M. S. "Amberwitch" arrived.

GWADUR, 14TH, 10-45 A.M.—H. M. S. "Sind" from Muscat arrived.

KURRACHEE, 14TH, 4-2 P.M.—Steamer "Euphrates" sailed for Bombay with Overland Mails at 1-15 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 12th and 13th October.

From United Kingdom, via Russia, 13th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th October was as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	7 28	0 1
" Calcutta	8 11	7 49
" Madras	6 18	0 10

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NOW READY, PART III. OF THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings.
Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads
New Main thoroughfares.
Reconstructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Matchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Mall Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Bompoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belasis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
RAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Furneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodha
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 10TH OCT., AFTERNOON.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices to arrive were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 7d. (? 8d.)
Consols 94⅜d.
Oriental Bank shares £44 10s.
Chartered " " £21 10s.
" Merc. " " £30 10s.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities 91¾.
5 " " " 105⅝.
5½ " " " 110¾.
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅜d.
Total Coin in Banks of England and France £70,750,000.
Total Notes outstanding £74,500,000.

The following ships have arrived from Bombay: "Connemara," "Seaforth," "Castiglione," "West Riding," "Robert Ritson," and "Harrison" (? "Hurricane.")

LONDON, 12TH OCT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

The ship "Levant" has arrived from Bombay.

BOMBAY.

WE are exceedingly glad to learn that the Nerbudda bridge on the B. B. & C. I. Railway has been so far restored as to admit of trains passing over it.

THE case of Sonabace against her husband Heerajee Hormusjee, in which the plaintiff applies for a divorce, has been fixed for hearing before delegates on the 21st proximo.

WE learn from a correspondent that a meeting of the principal native inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held last week for the purpose of adopting preliminary measures towards commemorating the memory of the late Mrs Oliphant.

A SALUTE of 19 guns was fired yesterday at 4 P.M. on the occasion of the arrival at the Presidency of His Highness the Raja of Kolapore, from Poona. His Highness has taken up his residence in the bungalow of Mr. Khuttao Ludha, at Girgaum.

ON account of the Dewalee holidays, only the morning cases will be disposed of in the Police Courts from this day till Saturday next.

A FIRE broke out on Tuesday last at Mandvee in the house of one Nursee Kessowjee, but it was soon extinguished.

Two Hindoo lads aged respectively twelve and fifteen years were yesterday drowned in a tank at Hundria Street, outside the Fort.

ON Tuesday a woman named Cheena was run over on the Esplanade road by one of the Post Office carts. The woman, who was slightly injured, was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A MAN named Mahomed Hoossein had his skull fractured by a piece of wood falling on him whilst at work in the Viegas Patent Slip on Tuesday night. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE Akola correspondent of the "Indu Prakash" relates a somewhat extraordinary incident that has come to his knowledge. It seems that a few days ago a master, with a view to punishing his boy, put him into a basket of rice, shutting the cover upon him, and kept him there for some time. The boy cried out loudly, but no attention was paid to him; and when he was taken out it was found that he had been bitten by a snake which was in the basket. The unfortunate lad died soon afterwards.

THE statement given by Major-General Tremenheere in his letter to Government which appeared in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, of the actual cost of various descriptions of work now being carried out by contractors working for the Public Works Department, as contrasted with the prices mentioned by Dr. Birdwood, is as follows:—

Secretariat.	Dr Birdwood's quotations.	Actual cost.
Coorla cutstone plinth	Rs. 130 per 100 sq. ft.	Rs. 98 per 100 sq. ft.
Coorla walling, faced with	" 130 " "	" 104 " "
Bluestone steps, both straight and curved, with nosing	" 10 per cubic foot.	" 6-8
Coorla cutstone piers	" 10 per "	" 4-12
Small Coorla bases, to angle common	" 30 each.	" 20
Quoins of window jambs	" 3 to 4 p. cubic ft.	" 2-8
Mechanics' Institutes.		
Blue stone straight steps, without nosing	" 4-8 to 5-8.	" 3-8
Do with nosing	" 10 "	" 4-12
Coorla stone piers and buttresses	" 10 "	" 5

THE CHOLERA.

WE yesterday reported that cholera had broken out in Bombay and that some cases had proved fatal. We are glad to announce that very few new cases were reported yesterday. One woman was attacked in Funniswaddy on Tuesday evening, but the case having been at once reported and a dose of cholera mixture promptly administered, the woman soon became much better, and is now progressing favourably. On Tuesday another patient was admitted to the Jamsetj

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 10TH OCTOBER.

Your correspondent has taken a few weeks to himself since the late deluge with which Guzerat was visited. He can't say whether you have been uneasy about him; if so, he hopes you will by this be delighted to know that he has not yet formed an object for a court of inquest to sit on, with the verdict of "found drowned" already prepared to save much investigation. To tell you that we had an unprecedented fall of rain in August, which threatened to wash us and our worldly all into the Gulf of Cambay, is decidedly to apprize you of a fact known to the whole world. Sages here declare that they never knew of anything which brought so much distress on Guzerat in a short time as the incessant showers and violent winds we had, which saw four successive days and the dawn of the fifth; indeed had the elements continued a couple of days longer we should have gone beyond the reach of all relief funds, carrying the balance of the Orissa Famine Fund, if any remained here with us. The destruction of house and property is something incredible. Without giving elasticity to one's imagination it may be said that more than 10,000 houses have been totally destroyed, to say nothing of those that have been damaged. If there have been a few deaths only from "crushing," it is because such as knew they were not protected by brick and lime looked to the bare canopy of heaven in time to keep body and soul together. From the districts I hear many villages have been destroyed, some totally, others partially. It is naughty of Government to come down upon our Acting Collector as they have done in their late resolution on the Kaira report. Even up to this time, if the Ahmedabad report has not approached completion, it would be unfair to hold the Collector responsible. Information of the kind Government would wish for,—in other words, complete information of the effects of so widespread a disaster, cannot be gathered in a few days, not even in a few weeks. Business to be done in a business-like way requirestime. Instead of a sheet or two in higgledy piggledy style, if Government gets a complete record, though late, of what Guzerat has felt in 1868, they ought, I think, to be better satisfied. We require something decent to hand down to posterity. Government would, therefore, do well to send the various reports they receive to the "Education Society's Press," to be moulded in pamphlet form for the benefit of all libraries.

Of the Municipality I have nothing favourable to mention. Everything has a sluggish appearance. No Secretary has been appointed, and it seems a question for the folks within the fort walls of Ahmedabad to solve whether it is intended to have such an officer at all. I have been at some little pains to discover why the Municipal Commissioners do not interest themselves in the welfare of the city, and from all that I have been able to gather, I cannot but come to the conclusion that a factious spirit prevails among the native members, which it is high time to put down. The European members are in a minority, and as the natives are selected from the bulk of opulent men, rather than the enlightened, it is easy to understand why instead of progress retrogression marks the order of things. The effect of the late rain has proved favourable to the improvement of the town. A few rupees wisely laid out in the way of compensation will enable the Municipality to widen streets in very many localities where such a desideratum is felt.

In camp everything looks as tidy as ever,—thanks to the untiring energy and zeal of Major Westropp, the cantonment superintendent. This officer is seen every day taking much interest in his work. While it affords him pleasure, it gives the residents in camp the inestimable benefit of living in a salubrious atmosphere.

People are growing sad over the approaching harvest. The earlier sown crops suffered considerably from submersion, while those later sown are suffering from drought, if not altogether destroyed, not more then a few cents of rain having fallen since the middle of August. The prices of cereals are running up fast, and distress has begun to show itself among cultivators, by numbers of cattle being brought to the market from all parts of the collectorate. Claims to remissions should, I think, be liberally met by Government this year, and a special enquiry immediately set on foot as to how far cultivation has suffered. This will be the means also of placing facts before the Relief Fund Committee for their guidance in distributing the funds at their disposal. From the latest data I glean that a famine is impending in the Marwar states. Cattle are being sold off there for nominal sums, and unusual numbers of Marwarees, in impoverished circumstances, are visiting us. I hope their visit will not be of a protracted nature, for we can ill spare any of our curry and rice for them just now, I do assure you.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Joseph Fernandez was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Breach Candy Road on the 12th instant. The prisoner admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 10, in default of payment of fine to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven days.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Peter Steahern, a seaman, was charged with using force accompanied with injury against the property of Mahomed Sirdar. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined two rupees, which was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Esquacito Augusto, seaman of the British ship *William Fairbairn*, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for five weeks.

THEFTS.—Rama Annajee was charged with stealing forty-nine pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Iran Dyal. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Shaik Deen Mahomed, a mendicant, was convicted of stealing five pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of seven rupees, belonging to Kushtal Assed, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six weeks.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—13TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Sutwa Ramjee was charged with unlawfully taking away the wife of one Sewram Dwarka. The charge was laid under section 44 of Act 13 of 1836. It appears that the prisoner was a countryman of the prosecutor's wife, and one day during his absence induced her to decamp with him, with some of the complainant's property. The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

THEFT.—Dhondu Gungajee was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing or dishonestly receiving a gold nose-ring belonging to one Rama Dhackoo.

GAMBLING.—Juza Souza and Salloo Bathoo were charged with gaming in a public place at Breach Candy road. The defendants were fined eight annas each.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Byramjee Sorabjee, sherbut seller, was charged with keeping a house for the sale of intoxicating liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate on the evidence before him found the defendant guilty of the offence and fined him Rs. 25.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

GAMBLING.—Jan Mahomed Peeroo and fourteen others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Barnes, with having been found gaming with cards and dice for money, in a common gaming-house in Bhendy Bazaar. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees each.

THEFT OF GOLD COINS.—Moona Moorad Khan, a hawker, was charged with stealing two gold coins, of the value of thirty-eight rupees, and eighteen rupees in cash, belonging to Hussunbux Khodabux, a calasee. The complainant stated that the prisoner used to visit his house. One evening when he returned home he found the box, in which the coins were kept, broken open, and the coins gone. The prisoner, it appeared, gave the coins to one Deen Mahomed, who subsequently gave them to Mr. Inspector Barnes. The prisoner urged in defence that he had been beaten, and to save his life he had stated that he committed the theft, but that he really did not commit the theft. The evidence not being sufficient to convict the prisoner, His Worship ordered him to be discharged.

MR. PEABODY.—Mr. George Peabody has instructed his jurisconsult, Paul Ladislaus von Buky, to select for him a country seat in the neighbourhood of Pesth. The price has been limited by him to 200,000 florins. Mr. Peabody, it is reported, intends to reside part of next year in the Hungarian capital. On his Hungarian estate he will build a large steam-mill, in which only grain for export is to be converted into flour.

WHAT NEXT.—A correspondent draws our attention to an extraordinary order which has been issued from Dover to the troops in the south-eastern district. It directs that "no bands, drums, nor music of any kind are to play the troops either to or from the place of worship, nor is any band or music (*sic*) allowed to play on Sunday, the regular beats and church calls excepted." We approached this as a departure from the regulations; certainly it is from the custom of the service. If any alteration be made as regards the observance of the Sabbath in the Army, they should come from head-quarters and be generally applied, and not from the general of a district, and confined to that district only.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Subscriber" forgets that, in endeavouring to combat the use of camphor in cholera, he advocates an equally empirical plan; well, however, may he ask,—Where, oh; camphorated correspondent, be thy proofs of the efficacy of thy nostrum?—where thy record of cases?

I can supply the latter: it is to be found in the "Lancet" and only dates back to the period of the last epidemic in England, when camphor was tried, and found to be the most inefficacious of all the remedies adopted. The treatment most successful at that time was the eliminative, and with such evidence from competent observers as can now be brought forward in its favour, it seems marvellous that it should not attract more attention.

The minds of inventors of empirical methods of dealing with disease are for the most part singularly impracticable and barren; but if they refuse to be disabused, they stand by their standard to the last, and heroically fall victims to the system they have inculcated.

Did not Priestnitz, the inventor of the watercure, die a mere waterbutt? Is it not a fact that one of the best known advocates of calomel in cholera has only six teeth in his head, and those loose?

Did not Honigberger, moreover, become a mere "catch 'em all alive, oh," and fall a victim to the fly he loved so well, or to the preposterous treatment he adopted for its expulsion?

Cholera is not an entity: it is a series of events, and must be treated in its different aspects with varied remedies. Let us then have no nostrums! whether of rum, religion, or Spanish fly, calomel chlorodyne, or vinegar, or the insane quassia inoculation of Honigberger; but rather let us watch for, and meet, each symptom as it arises with a well-considered and appropriate remedy.

"A Subscriber" states "that, no one now uses opium in cholera," and pointing to the results of the calomel *cum* Spanish fly treatment in Dr. Charles Macnamara's hands, seems to think a mortality of 35·01 per centum an extraordinary result. He is wrong in both cases, and I humbly hope susceptible of correction. The writer uses opium, not occasionally, but invariably, and I will now give you the results of the exhibition of that drug in conjunction with elimination treatment in 50 cases arising in two epidemics, in all of which collapse and anuresis were complete.

No Treated	Died	Recovered	Percentage of mortality
55	14	4	25·4

I may further add that in one hospital where I was able to visit the patients several times daily, I had eleven successful cases without a break.

GREASER.

PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE general government of New Zealand has issued tables showing the principal results of the census of that colony taken on the night of December 19, 1867. They relate to population, land, cultivation, crops, and live stock. According to the census enumeration, the population of the colony (exclusive of the military and their families, and of the aboriginal natives) was in December, 1867, 218,637. There can be no doubt, however, that the actual number exceeded this, as, besides individual omissions, through the negligence of sub-enumerators, or from other causes, there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of obtaining a correct enumeration of the goid-digging population. Had such an enumeration been practicable the total would probably have been several thousands more than it is. But the numbers, as they stand, show an absolute increase, as compared with 1864, amounting to 46,479, or 26·99 per cent. Of this population (1867) the Northern Island (comprising the provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay) had a total of 79,913, or 36.55 per cent.; and the Middle Island (comprising the provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland), a total of 138-540, or 63·37 per cent. of the whole population. The addition of 184 (or. 08 per cent.) for the Chatham Islands, will bring out the general total as above.

The enumerators were instructed to arrange for the separate exhibition in their returns of the population of the chief town in each province. The result is the following numbers, viz.:—Auckland, 11,153; New Plymouth, 2,180; Wellington, 7,460; Napier, 1,827; Nelson, 5,652; Picton, 465; Christchurch, 6,647; Lyttleton 2,510; Dunedin, 12,776; Invereargill, 2,006. The military and their families in New Zealand numbered in December last, officers and men, 918; male children, 175; women and female children, 362; making a total of 1,455. This number added to the population shown by the census gives a total of 220,092; viz., 133,102 males, and 86,990 females. The columns in relation to houses or dwellings show a total of 54,009 in the colony, against 37,996 in 1864. Of this total 38,840 were wood, 1,182 brick or stone, 868 raupo, and 13,119 other materials, including tents, which numbered altogether 4,595.

Although the numbers of the aboriginal native population are not ascertained by the census of the colony, returns supplied from the native secretary's office afford a basis for an approximate estimate of them. Indeed, as respect the provinces of Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, an enumeration described as a "census" was taken in the early part of this year, which shows for those provinces a total of 1,433, of whom 535 were males and 427 females, above 14; and 263 males and 203 females under 14 (with five children "sex not known"). For the north island, with the province of Nelson, and the prisoners at the Chatham Islands, the numbers stated are 14,897 men, 12,353 women, and 9,837 children, making a total of 37,107. These, numbers, however, are only given as approximate, and in one or two instances are represented as probably under-estimated. Taking the figures as they appear, however, they show an (estimated) native population of 38,540 in the colony. This number added to the population shown by the census, and the military and their families, would make the aggregate number of the inhabitants of New Zealand 258,632.

The total quantity of land fenced—which in 1858 was 235,561 acres; in 1861, 409,763 acres; and in 1864, 1,072,38 acres, had increased in 1867 to 3,455,535 acres, and the total quantity under crop—which, in 1858, was 141,007 acres, in 1861 226,219 acres, and in 1864 382,655 acres, had increased in 1867 to 676,367 acres. The aggregate numbers of live stock of all kinds (excepting poultry), which in 1858 were 1,728,093; in 1861, 3,038,557; and in 1864, 5,310,062, had increased in 1867 to 8,924,489. Taking sheep separately, the total number in the colony—which in 1858, was 1,523,324; in 1861, 2,761,383; and in 1864, 4,937,273, had increased in 1867 to 8,418,579.

A LADY REPLYING FOR "THE LADIES."—The annual dinner of the Tipperary Union Farming Society was held a few days since. The usual toasts were proposed, and Mr. O'Connell proposed "The Ladies." Mr. Bayly rose to respond, but some one in the ladies' gallery, dressed in the haughtiest style, rose and said, "Sit down, sir," and Mr. Bayly did so. The lady continued standing, fanning herself, and made a very humorous speech, hoping that there should be a prize for the best husband, by which she would mean his wife said to him—(laughter)—and the best wife, who insisted on her rights. (Laughter.) The gentlemen looked well to be eating and drinking all the evening, and complimenting one another, and leaving the ladies without a bit or sup (Cheers).—*Home Paper.*

MADAME RACHEL.—Madame Rachel is still in Newgate, but her shop is more gorgeous than ever, and the sale of the celebrated Arabian daw seems to have been stimulated by the discoverer's misfortunes. It was clear beforehand (says a contemporary) that Madame Rachel's business would be improved rather than injured by the recent trial. Was there not an exposure once before, and did not Mrs. Borradaile go to be beautified after that? Women who are not lovely, and who long for loveliness, will cling even to Rachel, as drowning men catch at straws. It was not denied, many of the fair creatures may reason, that Mrs. Borradaile was greatly improved by the bath and other appliances. It is true that her own counsel spoke somewhat slightingly of her appearance, but how do we know what she was before Madame Rachel polished and improved her? The reporters seem to have been rather struck by her comeliness. Putting everything together, there is a prospect before Madame Rachel of doing a tremendous business next year.—*Home Paper.*

PRESENTATION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS TO ABYSSINIAN TROOPS.—The whole of the officers and men of the Royal Engineers were drawn up on the parade ground at head-quarters, Brompton-barracks, Chatham, on the morning of the 13th Sept. on the occasion of the presentation of silver medals, awarded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to those non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers who had been selected to receive that honour "for distinguished service in the field." The order from the Horse Guards for the presentation of the medals having been read, Major-General J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., director of the Royal Engineer establishment, addressed the assembled officers and men at some length, during which he alluded to the arduous nature of the campaign in which the Abyssinian troops had been engaged, and the distinguished part taken by the 10th company of Royal Engineers, who as well-sinkers, telegraphists, photographers, signallers, and in various other capacities, had rendered great and important services to the expeditionary force. The valuable services rendered by the 10th company of Royal Engineers had been recognised by the Commander-in-Chief, as out of 70 medals presented to the Abyssinian army for distinguished conduct in the field nine had been bestowed on the Royal Engineers. The non-commissioned officers and men to be decorated were then called to the front, and presented with the medals by Major-General Simmons, who fastened the medal to the left breast of each. The following received the medal for distinguished service in the field:—Sergeant John Dean, Sergeant John Hazard, Second Corporal William Chamberlain, Second Corporal Hugh M'Donagh, and Lance Corporal Henry Bailey.—*Daily News.*

THE ICE TRADE.

IT is now generally known that the greater portion of so-called Wenham Lake ice is obtained from Norway. The true Wenham Lake is in Massachusetts, in the United States, about twenty miles from Boston. This lake, which has no outlet, but is fed by springs which issue from the rocks at its bottom, is about one mile square and 200 feet deep. Of the ice exported from Boston, only a small quantity is sent to England, the principal portion being shipped to India. According to the returns of the Board of Trade, only 46,538 tons of ice were exported from the United States in 1863, of the value of 161,757l. In 1864, the quantity was 47,496 tons, of the value of 278,127l.; and in 1865, 59,927 tons were exported, of the value of 225,825l.; the average price being £3 15s. 4d. per ton. The Norwegian ice appears to have almost entirely superseded the true Wenham Lake ice in the English market, and the proximity of Norway to ice-consuming countries will, no doubt, give it the monopoly of this branch of export in Europe. In 1865, several ice cargoes were shipped from Norway to Egypt, Spain, and Italy. England, however, continues to be the chief market for Norwegian ice, which, for the most part, is shipped from Drobak, a small port in the Fjord, a few miles from Christiania. Thirty-six cargoes, together 9,000 tons, were shipped in 1864 from that place, of which London, Hull, and Grimsby alone took 5,800 tons. The Drobak ice-houses store during the winter about 13,000 tons. Before cutting the ice from the lakes, its surface is scraped, and the field marked off into squares by an iron plough. After the ice is cut into squares, the blocks are disengaged, and floated on shore to be stored. According to Mr. Crowe, Her Majesty's Consul at Christiana, only 3,323 tons of ice were exported in 1861, while in 1862 the quantity had increased to 20,403 tons. In 1863, 29,110 tons were exported direct to England. In 1864, the total quantity exported from Norway was only 17,634 tons. In 1865, it had increased to 44,823 tons, of which 43,359 tons were shipped to Great Britain.—*Morgan's Trade Journal.*

THE DEATH OF THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

PESTH, SEPT. 12.

THE Emir of Bokhara, Muzaffar-ed-din, is dead. Such is the report which a telegraphic despatch, dated September 10, conveys to us from St. Petersburg, and as there is no doubt about the authenticity of the news, I shall be amply justified in commenting upon this most eventful accident, an accident which will certainly cause essential changes on central Asiatic politics, particularly in the relations of England and of her Indian possessions towards Russia. Muzaffar-ed-din, who has died in the prime of life, was the son of Nasrullah Khan, of sad memory to the British public, being the murderer of Conolly and Stoddart, and many other Europeans in Bokhara. His son, a man of quite different temper and propensities, was distinguished for an extreme softness of character, love of justice, and genuine piety. In consequence of this latter quality he was frequently involved in Djihads (religious wars) not so much against unbelievers as much as against the neighbouring state of Khokand, his enmity to which seems to have been stimulated by love of conquest; and the most glorious epoch of his reign was certainly the time when he returned from the Khanate war, satisfied with the material and moral success of his undertaking. Judging from appearance, this war brought him in contact with the Russian outposts advancing upon Tashkend, although in reality he never could have avoided them; but there is no doubt that in the first collision which occurred between the two armies the fate of the Emir and of his kingdom was sealed. His struggles against the overwhelming power of a mighty enemy, looked upon by everybody as useless, brought him to the brink of total destruction. Forsaken by his own subjects, who adored him some years before, and abandoned by his relatives, who intrigued against him, and were obliged to take refuge with his enemy—the revolted governor of Shehri Seby—the Emir, after the loss of Samarkand and of all his faithful servants, was waiting in Bokhara his deathblow from the victorious Russians, who offered him only such stipulations as would have cost him his independence, leaving the former Prince of Believers (as the Emirs styled themselves) a simple *protégé* of some Russian general. Fortunately for him, he died. Whether illness or poison put an end to his life has not yet been ascertained, although I am much inclined to believe the latter. According to the telegraphic despatch he is to be succeeded by his son, a lad scarcely 16 years old, who lived with a relative of the Emir in Shehri-Seby, and as there was, even in the lifetime of his father, much talk in Russian papers about that son being supplanted by the discontented Bokhariots, or rather by Russian influence, we may take it as granted that the young prince will have a Russian tutor. All further conquests will be for a while suspended, and the court of St. Petersburg is very likely to obtain in this way advantages which she could never have gained by warfare. In consequence of the death of the Emir, Russia will turn her hostile attitude towards the Khanates into a friendly one, and should she gain a firm footing on the right bank of the Oxus, not as an invading enemy, but as a protecting neighbour, her position as regards Afghanistan and British India will be a most formidable one.—*Standard.*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT KIEL.

KIEL, SEPT. 15.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia was enthusiastically received upon his arrival at the railroad station at 5-30 p.m.

In the address of the Burgomaster, His Majesty replied he had looked forward with great expectations to the moment when he should put his foot on the soil of the Duchies. The great events of the last years had deeply influenced their fortunes, and he trusted would be a blessing to them. He thanked them for his reception, and the Burgomaster for his address. He would take care of the well-being of the city, and whenever opportunity offered would do his best to further their interests.

To Count Raventlow, who, upon introducing the chief authorities, had addressed His Majesty, the King replied—"I thank you for your good wishes, your assurances, and your reliances upon the future." Then, turning to the whole assembly, His Majesty said "How many troubles had to be gone through, what fearful events had to be encountered, before we reached the haven that you could speak to me thus, and I could listen to you! We are in a period of transition, and have to bear with the unavoidable facts of such a condition. The problem we have to solve is to propitiate and assimilate a country with indigenous institutions to the great State of Prussia, in such a way that the tried Prussian institutions may conduce to its welfare. We can mutually facilitate this task if you meet me with confidence, and cultivate the seed I have already sown, and which I further intend to sow, bearing it, however, to my successors to reap the fruit." Then turning to the representative of the Clerical Consistorium, Dr. Mommsen, His Majesty said—"I can only repeat to you what, under similar circumstances, I expressed at Hanover and Cassel. From the depth of my conviction, like my late father, faithful to the Church Union, in which I recognise the best security and guarantee for peace amongst the Evangelical congregations, I am still far from wishing to put a constraint upon any one—nay, I would disapprove even any persuasion unless it were brought about by the interest and aims of the Union. From the depth of my heart I shall at all times wish as deeply for the Union as I generally wish for peace in the sphere of religion, but I shall never order that which might be felt or interpreted as an inconsiderate compulsion."

To the representative of the University, Rector Ludermann, who in his address laid stress upon the desirability of maintaining peace, His Majesty replied as follows:—"It is particularly agreeable to me to meet you here as the representative of a University which has always maintained a good scientific reputation. As my predecessor have at all times considered the cultivation of science one of their principal duties, so I shall do all in my power to further the development of the University of Kiel. In reference to the desire you have expressed for the maintenance of peace, none can reciprocate that desire more warmly than myself; for it is a very difficult and a very responsible position before God when a sovereign sees himself compelled to pronounce the grave word 'War,' but there are circumstances under which he neither can nor dare avoid this responsibility. You yourselves have been witnesses in this country that the necessity of making war may happen to a sovereign as to a nation—nay more, it is through war that it has become possible for us to be here in a position of confidence and goodwill towards each other. I do not see, however, throughout Europe any cause for the disturbance of peace; and I say this for your tranquility, and what will still more reassure you is to look upon the here assembled representatives of my army and navy, the vigour of the Fatherland, who have proved they do not shun accepting challenge, and fighting it out if compelled to do so."

THE FEARFUL EARTHQUAKES IN PERU.

A LADY'S NARRATIVE OF THE TERRIBLE SCENE.

THE following is an extract from a letter by a lady, dated Callao, August 14, eight a.m., received by a gentleman in Liverpool:—

"P.S.—I open my letter to tell you of an earthquake which has alarmed us all considerably. It occurred at about five p.m. yesterday, and lasted more than two minutes, which is an extraordinary time for the ground to shake. The motion was like a great undulating wave, not violent, but swaying back and forwards in a most sickening and alarming way. Of course, we were all out in the open space in front of the house, feeling our utter helplessness. However, we hoped it was all over, but in an hour or so there was another shock much more violent than the first, but not so long in duration; and during the evening several light shocks were felt. We retired to our rooms at our usual hour, and at about one o'clock were aroused by a loud knocking, giving us an alarm that the sea was rapidly rising, and was already over the mole. Of course, all dressed immediately, and we found the sea certainly very rough, but not much worse than I have seen it before. The panic in the town was very great. The trains ran all night, taking crowds to Lima, and there is no doubt but that a great commotion is set up in the bay. All the men-of-war went out under steam, and the vessels have all been foul of each other. The motion in the bay has been like a whirlpool; and those who have experience say they have never known anything like this. The sea was right up to our front door, the night very dark, and a number of young children sleeping in the house. It was very dreadful, and if we have any more earthquakes to-day, I fear we may have some sad occurrences. What with fever, revolution, earthquakes, &c., it is not a nice place to live in. I feel quite sick, having been up all night, and, I suppose, from the shock to the nervous system. Several of our valuable ornaments were destroyed yesterday. The sea seems pretty quiet now."

LETTER FROM A MISSIONARY.

The following letter appears in the *Liverpool Courier*:—

"Any information direct from the towns on the west coast of South America affected by the late fearful earthquakes must be of interest at this time; I therefore beg to enclose a letter just received from our missionary chaplain at Callao, the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, who must have written soon after the first shocks were felt at this seaport. We have also heard by this mail from the Rev. E. Thring, chaplain to the sailors at the Chincha Islands, and the Rev. Allen Gardiner at Valparaiso, but the dates of their letters are August 1st and 4th respectively, and consequently prior to the sad visitation. The Rev. J. W. Sloan, our chaplain at Arica and Tacna, in his last letters, speaks of earthquakes at both places. So far back as April 12 Mr. Sloan writes:—'We have had an earthquake (Arica), but a slight one. On Saturday last, at 8 p.m., we had a sharp shock of earthquake at Tacna, and everybody rushed into the street. This is the second shock since our arrival (within a month.)

"We have not heard from Mr. Sloan by this mail, but though it appears from telegrams received that one of his stations, Arica, is destroyed, we hope that not only the other station, Tacna, is spared, but likewise its most excellent and devoted chaplain, with his wife and family.

"His last letter is dated Tacna, July 23, and gives an interesting account of the English chapel at Arica, to which Tacna was united by railway. Alas! we fear this has been swept away with far more valuable property,—Yours faithfully,

"WM. WALTER KIRBY, M.A.,
Secretary of the South American
Missionary Society.
"S. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, E.C., Sept. 16.'
(COPY.)

"Callao, Aug. 14, 8 a.m.

"Dear Mr. Kirby,—You may hear by this mail of the threatened inundation of this town by a wave supposed to be owing to volcanic subaqueous action some twenty-five miles out to westward. The earthquakes, more violent than had been known for several years, took place at 4·45 and 5·45 (Aug. 13), and waves corresponding to these washed across to lower parts of the town just six hours afterwards. We were not asleep, but were aroused up just at midnight, and have been watching and patrolling ever since. Trains are set running with families to Lima. One steamer at least broke from her moorings. We read together the 46th Psalm and prayed, and now thankfully hope all danger is over. It is quite impossible at present to obtain accurate information, but I do not believe there has been any loss of life.

"I am unable this mail to send you an account of our school examination and prize-giving of yesterday.—Ever very sincerely yours,

"T. W. WILKINSON."

The following communications, says the "Bradford Observer," have been received via Liverpool by a Bradford firm, and kindly placed at our disposal. They will be read with painful interest for the fresh light they throw on a calamity without parallel in our time, and if we may interject the remark when speaking of a matter of such awful moment, we would say that these accounts remarkably corroborate the view of the origin and course of the convulsions taken in our leading columns:—

Telegram from Lima House, to London, dated 22nd August:—

"Arequipa destroyed by earthquake, Iquique by sea. Arico Custom House entirely lost. Selves and Tacna well."

Telegram from Stafford and Ward, Arequipa to London:—

"Arequipa destroyed by earthquake 13th August. Our lives saved."

The corresponding letters will come forward by French mail, due about 25th inst, and probably duplicates, via United States, about the 23rd inst.

The shock, as far as we can gather, must have originated near Quito, where there is a nest of volcanoes, followed a line between the two mountain ranges southwards, thus taking Cerro de Pasco, Huancavelica, Arequipa, and Moquega, possibly also Cuzco, and then turned into the sea, destroying Iquique, and damaging Arica. We may hope, therefore, it has not followed the land further south, but the steamer bringing the news will have passed Iquique on 16th or 18th August, so that the "St. Nazaire" mail cannot bring the results south of Iquique.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post," writing from Mexico on the 19th August, says:—

"At four o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. there was an earthquake felt here—the oscillations being from north to south; and, subsequently, the volcano Istachiault sent from its mouth clouds of smoke, followed by streams of scalding water, which flowed down the sides of the mountain in torrents, overtaking and sweeping away three men. The eruption lasted two days."

THE NEEDLE GUN AND THE CHASSEPOT.—The "Berlin Correspondence," replying to an article of a quasi-diplomatic character in the 'Debats,' wherein it was said that if Prussia was anxious for peace it was because the Prussian government was aware of the superiority of the French Chassepot, says—"The diplomatist who corresponds with the 'Debats' doubtless has had personal experience of the comparative merits of the chassepot and the needle gun to enable him to pronounce in favour of the former. It appears to us, however, that Prussia has not passed such a speedy condemnation on the value of her weapon. And perhaps it is reasonable to believe that the power which so much excelled all others in the perfecting of their armament—without speaking of corresponding improvements in other branches of the military art—has not allowed herself to be taken by surprise or surpassed by new inventions, or that she alone has remained stationary when all around her was progressing. In the question of diligence, if France has manufactured 1,200,000 chassepots in one year, Prussia on her side has not been so slow that she has not been able in the same space of time to provide the whole of her landwehr, the army of North Germany, the Baden army, &c., with the needle gun, and this without requiring to borrow 450,000,000fr."

THE UNDEVELOPED PHILOSOPHER.—"The pigeon-hole suddenly opens, and the Stationmaster appears. Now's the time for conversation, and picking up character and materials. I have several questions to ask him. I say, 'I want to know first ——.' He catches me up impulsively, 'First, where for?'—Chopford,' I answer, and then I can explain the accident which has brought me to Slumborough, he has dashed at a blue ticket thumped it in one machine, banged it in another, and has produced it cut, printed, double stamped, and all complete for authorizing me to go to Chopford. 'One and a penny' says he. 'Stop a bit,' I explain that 'I don't want it because ——.' He listens to nothing more, but sits down at his desk, pounces upon a large book, which he opens and shoves aside, then seizes a pen, and begins adding up something on one sheet of paper, and putting down the result on another. While he is so engaged in this I see the telegraphic needle working. He is too absorbed to notice it. 'Twill be only kindness on my part to direct his attention to it. I say, 'Do you know, Sir ——.' He is up in an instant, with a pen behind his ear. He evidently doesn't recognise me. 'Eh, first? where for?'—I can't help saying, 'Yes, Chopford—but ——' when he dashes, as before, at the stamping machines, and produces, like a conjuring trick, another ticket for Chopford. That's two tickets for Chopford, and a third I've got in my pocket. I tell him I don't want it, and am adding, 'I don't know if you observed the telegraph needles——' when he sits down, evidently in a temper, growling something about 'if you want to play the fool, go somewhere else.' I'd say something sharp if he wasn't at work, but I never like disturbing a man at work. Stop, I might ask him, it wouldn't take a second, he's fetching from Chopford, to Farce. Approach the Railway Colonel, I say, mildly, 'If you would oblige me, Sir, by one second.' He is up again more impulsively than ever. 'One Second Thought you said, 'one First,' and before I can point out his mistake he has banged, thumped, and produced for the third time a ticket to Chopford, only now he says, 'Tenpence,' that being the reduction on Second class. I am really afraid of making him very violent, so I buy the ticket."—*Happy Thoughts.*

LAND IN INDIA AND IRELAND.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

THE native press of India has sometimes the merit of placing familiar questions before us in a new light, and, although the writers are apt to fall into exaggerations which impair the value of their arguments, their facts are worthy of attention. If a native journalist would but speak the truth, he ought to be able to tell us many things which would be new to the oldest of Indian officials concerning the life of his country-men and country-women. One writer has recently come forward in this spirit to describe to us the sufferings of the peasant in Bengal, where the "permanent settlement" which has been recommended for adoption nearer home has been in force ever since 1793. Never was there a gloomier picture drawn of the condition in which the tiller of the soil is placed than that presented to us in the "Bengalee" newspaper of August 8. The poor ryot's tenure is uncertain, the weight of rent nearly crushes him, his life is passed in debt, poverty, and hopeless toil, and famine "has its eye hung up" constantly at his door. Land-jobbers and speculators consume the sap of the land. The landlord under Government makes an immense profit by sub-letting the soil to poor labourers, and "thus the Gorgon has been created which threatens to turn the country into stone." Between the superior landlord and his tenant there come scores of middlemen, and among them all the heart's blood is pressed out of the cultivator. Under the influence of this system the nation has become used to cruelty, and all generous enterprises have been swept away. Such is the case which the native writer puts before us, not without originality and force, and the corroboration of his statements may be found in the letters or minutes of British officials.

We do not suppose that anything can be done for the peasant of Bengal at this moment, but we wish to draw attention to the great difference which exists between a perfect settlement of land in theory and in practice. How can the land of any country be so distributed among the population as to ensure the actual cultivator the enjoyment of his rights, and prevent injustice and oppression? Lord Cornwallis's perpetual settlement was thought to be the most successful attempt to solve the problem. The proprietorship of the land had been vested in the sovereign previous to 1793, when the Government decided to give it to the landlords who then held it under the State, at a fixed rent. There could be no "evictions," and no complaints of grinding or oppressive owners of the soil. But supposing that the landlord should underlet the land, and grind down his tenant? To prevent any such misadventure certain restrictions were laid upon the landlord, among them being a provision forbidding him to raise the rent of tenants who cultivated lands in the villages where they resided, unless it could be shown that their rents were below the current rates. Here, of course, was a very large loophole for the landlord. His own class had only to meet in any neighbourhood and raise the rents, and the cultivators would at once find themselves outreached. A large part of the lands granted to the tenant under Government he was left free to dispose of as he pleased. He soon discovered various effectual contrivances for absolutely extinguishing the rights of the cultivators, and although theoretically they might demand leases and sue him in a civil court for breach of contract, the rich man could always render himself secure from attack. Mr. Shore warned Lord Cornwallis and his colleagues that all this would happen, but no one paid much attention to him. The assessment was made perpetual, and it was honestly believed that we had conferred an immense benefit on the poor classes throughout Bengal. We know now that we have set up innumerable petty tyrants in the place of a Government which might have been rigorous in exacting its dues, but which would never have asked for more than justly belonged to it. "The zemindar has earned all the profit," cries out the "Bengalee," "and bought other zemindars with them to wring other ryots dry."

Readers who take an interest in the land question in Ireland will remember that the system which has brought forth these fruits in India is the one which has been recommended for curing all the troubles of the Irish peasant. The "Spectator," whose kindly motives towards the Irish people can no more be questioned than its knowledge of Indian affairs, advised the introduction of a perpetual settlement across the Channel. By perpetual settlement it explained was meant "the transformation of peasant cottiers and tenant farmers into actual owners paying a quit rent, and liable to eviction only if they ceased to pay it punctually, and, as far as "we know by that alone." "If," continued our contemporary, "you want a real, radical remedy for the disloyalty which has grown with the prosperity of Ireland, and which has strength-ened with the growth and purity of our administrative policy here it is." Mr. Bright, in his letter of November 11, 1867, proposed a scheme which although it differed in details, had the same object in view. He recommended that a parliamentary commission should be empowered to buy large estates, and resell them in existing farms to existing tenants, and thus, he thought, "the process of creating farmers, owners of farms, would begin at once and would go on rapidly." Both these authorities ignored the practical difficulties which beset a transfer of land on any principle of this kind. Either the small proprietors would be unable to carry on the cultivation of the soil from want of means, and their farms would be bought and re-bought until they had once more accumulated in the hands of a few proprietors, or the existing tenant would underlet the whole or portions of his farm to still poorer men, and the cultivator would smart under the severest form of hardships. The tendency of most men when they come into possession of land is to make all that they possibly can for themselves out of it. Small proprietors would obey this instinct no less than large proprietors, only they would be less likely to have any consideration for their tenants. We should not then hear of rents remitted in bad seasons, even as exceptional instances. But, urged the "Spectator," disloyalty would be at an end, because "Irish peasant proprietors would actively oppose revolution if they knew that revolution meant danger to the landed property of themselves and their kin all over the country." The cultivator, however, would not be the proprietor after a time, and he would conceive that he had a grievance against the Government because the Government enabled the landlords to oppress him by taking from him all the profits of his labour. You could not prevent a man subletting his land for that in many cases would be hardship—as, for example, when he had not the means to go on farming, while a neighbour had, and could take his liabilities off his hands. There is no possible security against the abuses which the zemindar practises upon the ryot in Bengal. Even if the "existing tenant" did not find a tenant below him, he would constantly have to compete against large capitalists within a limited area, and he could seldom carry on the competition to his own advantage. The working men who have lately held a convention at Brussels naturally adopted the ideas of Mr. Bright, because there was a strong fascination in them at first sight. If every poor man could own a plot of land and till it profitably, many of the evils which we now have to deplore in our social system would disappear. But the poor man cannot till land profitably in a country where farming requires capital as well as energy. If the work

GUIZOT ON FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.

M. Guizot's paper in to-day's "Revue des Deux Mondes," entitled "France and Prussia responsible before Europe," will deservedly excite great interest, and I believe it may have most beneficial influence on the general public in France. One cannot but feel profound respect and admiration for the retired statesman who makes such noble use of his experience and ability. What strikes me above all in M. Guizot's admirable article is the calm, impartial, and dignified attitude he assumes, as well as the elevation of thought he displays throughout. Scrupulously avoiding even a harsh word, he seems to remember his former position only when he can give some personal details to strengthen his arguments.

Nothing besides M. Peyrue's defeat of M. Dufaure in the Var election being of any moment to-day, I cannot do better, I think, than give your readers a few extracts of M. Guizot's paper, which is quite an event in the political world. The first point to which the historian directs attention is the state of uneasiness under which we have been so long labouring. Like many others he firmly believes that the Government is perfectly sincere in showing a peaceful disposition. But this does not suffice, and people continue sadly in want of confidence. M. Guizot, proceeding to study the situation of France and the rest of Europe, briefly sketches the several regimes that have succeeded each other in this country during the last seventy-five years, and comes down to the present time:

Since his accession, the Emperor Napoleon has engaged in three wars—in the Crimea, in Italy, and in Mexico. I do not intend to enter into their objects and results; I shall only make two remarks about them. Those three wars were for political objects, and more or less well considered and conducted, but in any case, they were undertaken with an object, and not under the pressure of a national idea or ambition, which forced the effort and peril on the Sovereign. The Emperor Napoleon felt his position so keenly and the responsibility which resulted from it, that he hastened to bring to an end, by speedy treaties, in Paris and in Villafranca, the first two of those wars, as soon as their political aim appeared to him sufficiently attained, and he submitted himself, with regret no doubt, to giving up the third when he found the moral and material burden too heavy even for his power. . . After the campaigns of the Crimea, Italy, and Mexico, the Emperor might have said, with general applause, as he did in 1852, at Bordeaux, "France wishes for peace." Peaceful politics have always, more or less, prevailed in France over revolutionary and warlike traditions and fancies; and now peace is more than ever the thought and wish of France. England has not had to bear the same trials as France. For this, and also for other reasons, she is pacific, the most pacific of the great European nations. Nothing is more rare in this world than to find men restrained rather than intoxicated by the possession of strength and power. Yet we find that this is the case in England.

M. Guizot develops his thoughts on the subject with his usual sagacity and knowledge of England. He shows how strongly the feeling of public responsibility is developed in the British Government, and how happily the old feeling of England towards France has changed for the better. Then he goes on to study Germany, "the warlike country of Europe," and gives the following curious personal reminiscences:—

The late King of Wurtemberg, William I., a liberal-minded and sagacious Prince, wrote to me from Stuttgard, in 1850, the following lines: "European affairs are in a very complicated state. France and Germany are equally seeking to reorganise their governments on durable and conservative principles; but France possesses the great advantage of having the experience of her history and having also a single aim. The Germans are a great people, but not a nation, and their different provinces have a very distinct history and interest, which will render the reconstruction of a German league most difficult. Yet peace, the security of our future, and the stability of our institutions are essentially dependent on the future state of France and Germany." The King of Wurtemberg was already foreseeing the difficulties and errors that would be encountered and raised in Germany by some of the political principles which have unduly influenced the destinies of France. There is, in the way in which two of these principles—nationality and unity—are taken advantage of nearly all over Europe, a heritage and charlatanism by which it ought to be impossible for sensible men to let themselves be deceived or intimidated. Not only is the variety of reasonable language in those organised societies called nations or a state, which at all times introduced and maintained in history, but it has powerfully helped the moral and social growth of Providence over human beings. It cannot be denied that the vast power of Prussia in Germany is a more serious matter to France. The French Government has acted rightly in taking strong military and financial precautions.

The new law, firmly and ably defended by Marshal Niel, increases, it is true, the military duties of those citizens who are not regular soldiers, but I am confident that, altogether, it will be to the advantage of the present and future military power of France. . . . Now that France has, without disturbing peace, shown caution and power by her legislative and administrative measures, does Prussia wish for war? Will she render it inevitable?

M. Guizot then proceeds to examine the men and things of Prussia, and judiciously remarks that King William and his counsellors would be most improvident if they forgot that, with the dangers of a new war, they might have to encounter the ill will of some of their new subjects. Now the question of what allies Prussia could depend upon, suggests itself to the writer, and Italy, in connection with it, is the subject of melancholy reflections:

There is scarcely (says M. Guizot) a thing more painful to behold than a noble people, forfeiting and spoiling a good cause. King or people, members of Parliament or mere citizens, Ministers or Opposition, the Italians are too intelligent and prudent not to know that, though they may think France is not always a sufficiently good-natured friend, they could not, without forgetting and forfeiting everything, past and future, place themselves amongst her enemies. Prussia might find herself much mistaken if she relied upon having them for allies. Of all the Sovereigns in Europe the Emperor Napoleon III. is certainly the one whose part and responsibility in the question of peace or war are now most considerable. When he appeared on the political stage, his position was already complicated; he mounted the throne under a double star—the star of his name implying war and adventures, and the star of order and peace, severely compromised in France and Europe by the revolution of 1848. It is by floating between these two stars, and under their alternate influence, that, since his accession, he has lived and reigned. . . . In 1855 I had the honour of an interview with the Emperor, as director of the French Academy, to request his approval of M. Pousard's election in the place of M. Baour-Lormian. It was during the Crimean war; Sebastopol had not yet fallen, and the result might have seemed uncertain. After my mission as member of the Academy was accomplished, the Emperor courteously detained me, and spoke of the state of affairs in the Black Sea. He seemed particularly preoccupied with the issue of the war, the different ways by which it might be ended, and the diplomatic arrangements to be taken, in order to remove the necessity of recommencing such an uncertain undertaking. I was struck with the perplexity of his mind—with his prudent anxiety and moderation; nay, if I may say so, with his modest wishes and views. I was persuaded, on leaving him, that if he had willingly undertaken that war, he would still more willingly make peace. I do not think the Italian war, with the serious perplexity with which it was accompanied and which survives its success, nor the Mexican war, with its lamentable end, have much strengthened, in the Emperor's mind, a taste for war, and for the mistaken or unknown problems war involves. I know not whether he still preserves all the faith in his destiny, all the confidence in his good fortune, that have long characterised his life and conduct. The experience of disappointment and reverse is a heavy burden, even on the most obstinate optimists or fatalists. Moreover, age comes on, and, with the advance of years, personal interests become less. From these moral probabilities, I now presume that in the question of peace or war that arises about German affairs notwithstanding the regret and displeasure he must naturally feel, the Emperor is more inclined for peace than for war. They say that there are partisans of war around him, even in his council. It is alleged that the Ministers of War and Marine wish to prove what the Military force recently organised in France can brave all chances and secure victory. I understand that feeling on the part of gallant and able warriors; but Marshal Niel and Admiral Regault de Genouilly are too sensible men and too good citizens, not to submit their personal feeling to that of the country and to the general policy of its Government. That energetic and able advocate of French politics in the deliberative assembly, M. Rouher, has constantly declared himself for peace, instigated, no doubt, by personal conviction as well as in the exercise of his official mission. . . . I see in France no statesman whom the advocate of peaceful politics need fear. It is on the will of the Emperor himself, and on him alone that depends.

England is justly considered, by the eminent writer whose paper I am now skimming, to be most peacefully inclined. M. Guizot gives Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright full credit for their moderation and strong desire to maintain the tranquility of Europe. Russia, too, though not for the same reasons, is unlikely to take on herself the responsibility of war. As Prince Gortchakoff said in 1866, "Russia is not sulky: she is collecting herself." Of course the Eastern and Polish questions are the only things she cares about. Prussia alone, then, remains animated with aggressive ambition and disposed to pursue her aggrandisement without fearing for the right or cost of war. But M. Guizot is of opinion (as I showed a few days ago M. Guéroult to be) that Prussia has quite enough to do for the present in strengthening her new position. Even Count Bismarck, who planned and executed all that has taken place in Northern Germany, has since shown himself capable of prudence and moderation. As to Austria, she must decidedly be for peace.

Having reviewed all the great Powers of Europe, and analysed their present position and tendencies, M. Guizot proceeds to seek for a remedy to the extreme uneasiness now prevalent in France:

The indecision, real or apparent, of the Government is the cause—the true cause—of the evil. I say real or apparent, because the mere phantom of indecision produces the same effect as the reality. After what has taken place in Europe, and in presence of raised and pending questions, there must be a clear and decided line of politics. The Imperial Government has no definite policy, or at least, it seems not to have one, and appears disposed to await events before deciding what course to follow. That its perplexity and indecision have their first cause in faults committed during the late events is quite certain. . . . Now, even the strongest and most oft repeated words are not sufficient to inspire confidence in peaceful politics and make declarations effective. There must be acts that can suppress the very appearance of hesitation between peace and war. . . . The only way would be to place the military forces of France on a peace footing. I prefer a "peace footing" to "disarming," because it is truer, it asserts the intention of peace clearly without indicating weakness, and without excluding any of the demonstrations and guarantees of strength which a great country like France must maintain even during peace, and vary according to present circumstances and future chances.

As M. Guizot rightly observes, France and Prussia always seem to be on the eve of fighting a duel, and it is this attitude that causes uneasiness everywhere, and paralyses business altogether. Whether the duel be determined upon, postponed or discarded, rests solely with the two Powers in question, who are, therefore, "responsible before Europe;" since war, when once begun, would most likely spread all over the Continent.—*Daily Telegraph.*

NYMPHS.

(Saturday Review, Sept. 12.)

BETWEEN the time of the raw school-girl and that of the finished young lady is the short season of the nymph, when the physical enjoyment of life is perhaps at its keenest, and a girl is not afraid to use her limbs as nature meant her to use them, nor ashamed to take pleasure in her youth and strength. This is the time when a sharp run down a steep hill, with the chance of a tumble midway, is an exercise by no means objected to; when clambering over gates, stiles, and even crabbed stone walls is not refused because of the undignified display of ancle which the adventure involves; when leaping a ditch comes in as one of the ordinary accidents of a marshland walk; and when the fun of riding is infinitely enhanced if the horse is only half broken, or bare-backed. The nymph, an out-of-door, breezy, healthy girl, more after the pattern of the Greek Oread than the Amazon, is found only in the country; and for the most part only in the remoter districts of the country. In the town she degenerates into fastness, according to the law which makes evil merely the misdirection of force, as dirt is only matter in the wrong place. But among the mountains, in the secluded midland villages, or out on the thinly-populated moorland tracts, the nymph may be found in the full perfection of her nature. And a very beautiful kind of nature it is; though it is to be feared that certain ladies of the stricter sort would call her "tomboy," and that those of a still narrower way of thought, unable to distinguish between unconventionality and vulgarity, would hold her to be decidedly vulgar—which she is not—and would wonder at her mother for "letting her go on so." You fall upon the nymph at all hours and in all seasons. Indeed, she boasts that no weather ever keeps her indoors, and prefers a little roughness of the elements to anything too insolous or sentimental. A fresh wind, a sharp frost, a blinding fall of snow, or a pelting shower of rain are all high jinks to the nymph, to whom it is rare fun to come in like a water-dog, dripping from every hair or shaking the snow masses from her hat and cloak. She prefers this kind of thing to the most suggestive beauty of the moonlight, or to the fervid heats of summer, and thinks a long walk in the crisp sharp frost, with the leaves crackling under her feet, worth all the nightingales in the wood. And yet she loves the spring and summer too, for the sake of the flowers and the birds and the beasts and the insects they bring forth; for the nymph is almost always a naturalist of the perceptive and self-taught kind, and has a marvellous faculty for finding out nests and rare habitats, and for tracking unusual trails to their hidden homes.

There is no prettier sight among girls than the nymph when thoroughly at her ease, and enjoying herself in her own peculiar way. That wonderful grace of unconsciousness which belongs to savages and animals belongs to her also, and she moves with a supple freedom which affectation or shyness would equally destroy. To see her running down a green field, with the sunlight falling on her, her light dress blown into coloured clouds by the wind, her step a little too long for the correct town-walk, but so firmly planted and yet so light, so swift and so even, her cheeks freshly flushed by exercise, her eyes bright and fearless, her teeth just shown below her lip as she comes forward with a ringing laugh carrying a young bird which she has just caught, or a sheaf of wild flowers for which she has been perilling her neck, is to see a beautiful and gracious picture which one remembers with pleasure all one's life after. Or you meet her quite alone on a wide bleak moor, with her hat in her hand and her hair blowing across her face, looking for plovers' eggs, or ferns and orchids down in the damp hollows. She is by no means dressed accourding to the canons of *Le Follet*, and yet she always manages to have something picturesque about her—something that would delight an artist's taste, and that is in perfect harmony with herself and her surroundings, which she wears with a profound ignorance asto how well it suits her or at least with only an instinctive knowledge that it is the right thing for her. She may be shy as she meets you; if she is passing out of the nymph state into that of conscious womanhood, she will be shy; but if still a nymph with no disturbing influences at work, she will probably look at you with a fixed, perplexing, half-provoking look of frank curiosity, which you can neither notice nor take advantage of; the trammels of conventional life fettering one side heavily, if not the other. Shocking as it is to say, the nymph may sometimes be met on the top of a haycart, and certainly in the hayfield, where she is engaged in scattering the "cocks," if not in raising them, and where even the haymakers themselves—and they are not a notably romantic race—do not grumble at the extra trouble she gives them, because of her evident delight in her misdeeds. Besides, she has a bright word for them as she passes; for the nymph has democratic tendencies, and is frank and "affable" to all classes alike. She needs to be a little looked after in this direction, not for mischief but for manners; for, if not judiciously checked, she may become in time coarse. There are seamy sides to everything, and the nymph does not escape the general law.

If the nymph condescends to any game at all, it is croquet, at which she is inexorably severe. She knows nothing of the little weakness which makes her elder sisters overlook the patent spooning of the favourite curate, even though he is opposed to them—nothing of the tender favouritism which pushes on an awkward partner by deeds of helping outside the law. The nymph, who has no weakness or tenderness of that kind, knows only the game; and the game has not elastic boundaries. Therefore she is inflexible in her justice to one side and the other. Is it not the game? she says when reproached with being disagreeable and unamiable. But even croquet is slow to the nymph, who has been known to handle a bat not discreditably, and who is an adept at firing at a mark with real powder and ball. If she lives near a lake, a river, or the sea, she is first-rate at boating, can feather her oar and back water with the skill of a veteran oarsman, and can reef a sail or steer close without the slightest hesitation or nervousness. She is also a famous swimmer, and takes the water like a duck; and at an ordinary summer seaside resort, if by chance she ever profanes herself by showing off there, attracts quite a crowd of beach loungers to watch her feats by the bathing machines. She is a great walker, wherever she lives; and, if a mountaineer, is a clever cragswoman, making it a point of honour to go to the top of the most difficult and dangerous mountains in her neighbourhood, and coaxing her brothers to let her join them and their friends in expeditions which require both nerve and strength. Her greatest sphere of social glory is a picnic, where she always heads the exploring party, clambering up the rocks of the waterfall, or diving down into the close-smelling caves, or scaling the crumbling walls of the ruin before any one else can come up to her. She is especially happy at old ruins, where she flits in and out among the broken columns, and under the mouldering arches, like a spirit of the place disturbed unduly. Sometimes she climbs up by unseen means, till she reaches a point where it makes one dizzy to see her; and sometimes she startles her company by the sudden bleating of a sheep, or the wild hoot of an owl. For she can imitate the sounds of animals for the most part with wonderful accuracy; though she can also sing simple ballads without music, with sweetness, and correctly. She is fond of all animals, and fears none. She will pass through a field thronged with wild-looking cattle without the least hesitation; and makes friends even with the yelping farm-dogs that come snaping and snarling at her heels. In winter she feeds the wood-birds by flocks, and always takes care that the horses have a handful of corn or a lump of carrot when she goes to see them, and that the cows are the better for her visit by a bunch of lucerne, or a fat fresh cabbage leaf. The home beasts show their pleasure when they hear her fleet footstep on the paved yard; and her favourite pony whinnies to her in a peculiar voice as she passes his stable door. These are her friends, and their love for her is her reward.

In her early days the nymph was notorious for her dilapidated attire, perplexing mother and nurse to mend, or to understand why or how it had come about. But as her favourite hiding-place was in a forked branch midway up an old tree in the shrubbery, or a natural arbour which she had cut out for herself in the very heart of the underwood, it was scarcely to be wondered at if cloth and cotton testified to the severity of her retreats. She has still mysterious rents in her skirts, got no one knows how; and her mother still laments over her aptitude for rags, and wishes she could be brought to see the beauty of unstained apparel. She is given to early rising—to fits indeed of rising at some quite wild hour in the morning, for walks before breakfast, and the like innocent insanities. Something she takes it in hand to educate herself in certain stoicisms, and goes without butter at breakfast, or without breakfast altogether, if she thinks that thereby she will grow stronger, or less inclined to self-indulgence. For drink she will never touch wine or beer; but she likes new milk, and is great in her capacity for water.

The nymph is almost always of the middle-classes. It is next to impossible indeed that she should be found in the higher ranks, where girls are not left to themselves, and where no one lives in far-a-way country places cut of the reach of public opinion, and beyond the range of public overlooking. Some years ago, before the railroads and monster hotels had made the mountain districts like Hampstead or Richmond on a Sunday afternoon, the nymph was to be found in great abundance down in Cumberland and Westmoreland. By the more remote lakes, like Buttermere and Hawes Water, and in the secluded valleys running up from the larger lakes, you would come upon square stuccoed houses, generally abominably ugly, where the nymph was mistress of the situation. She might be met riding about alone in a flapping straw hat long before hats were fashionable headgear for women, and in a blue baize skirt for all the ridinghabit she thought necessary; or she might be encountered on the wild fell sides, or on the mountain heights, or in her boat sculling among the lonely lake islets, or gathering waterlilies in the bays. In the desolate stretch of moorland country to the north of Skiddaw the whole female population a few years ago was of the nymph kind; but railroads and the penny-post, cheap trains, fashion, and fine-ladyism have penetrated even into the heart of the wild mountains, and now the nymph there is only a transitional type—not, as formerly, a fixed class.

The nymph is the very reverse of a flirt. She has no inclination that way, and looks shy and awkward at the men who pay her compliments, or attempt anything like sentimentality. But she is not superior to boys, who are her chosen companions and favourites. A bold, brave boy, who just overtops her in skill and daring, is her delight; but anything over twenty is "awfully old," while forty and sixty are so remote that the lines blur and bend together, and have no distinction. By-and-by the nymph becomes a staid young woman, and marries. If she goes into a close-town and has children, very often her rigorous health gives way, and we see her in a few years nervous, emaciated, consumptive, and with a pitiful yearning for a home more pathetic than all the rest. But if she remains where she is, in the fresh pure air of her native place, she retains her youth and strength long after the age when ordinary women lose theirs, and her children are celebrated as magnificent specimens of the future generation. We often see in country places matrons of over forty who are still like young women, both in looks and bearing, both in mental innocence and physical power. They have the shy and innocent look of girls; they blush like girls; they know less evil than almost any town-bred girl of eighteen, mothers of stalwart youths though they may be; they can walk, and laugh, and take pleasure in their lives like girls; and their daughters find them as much sisters as mothers. It is not quite the same thing if they do not marry for among the saddest sights of social life is that terrible fading and withering away of comely, healthy, vigorous young country girls, who slowly pass from nymphs, full of grace and beauty, of happiness and power, to antiquated virgins, soured, useless, debilitated, and out of nature. Of these, too, there are plenty in country places; but perhaps some scheme will be some day set afoot which shall redress the overweighted balance, and bring to the service of the future some of the healthiest and best of our women. Meanwhile the fresh, innocent, breezy nymph is a charming study; and may the time be far distant which shall see her tamed and civilized out of existence altogether.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE to be taken by members in the new Parliament is prescribed by the recent Act on "promissory oaths." It is very short—"I do swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law, so help me God."

ARE shareholders in a joint-stock company entitled to be registered as voters in virtue of their occupation of rated premises for the purposes of the company? This question was raised before the revising barrister at Lisburn on Wednesday, Sept. 9, when 16 persons claimed on the ground that they were shareholders of a flax-spinning mill in that town. The premises were rated at £446 a year, giving an average rating to each claimant of about £27. It was contended on behalf of this claim were admitted shareholders in railways would be entitled to claim in respect of the landed property held by them all along their lines. The revising barrister, Mr. J. H. Otway, reserved his decision.

"TAKEN" AT A DISADVANTAGE.—The "Pall Mall Gazette's" Paris correspondent writes—"A capital anecdote is in circulation to-day (Sept. 16) having been published in the 'Sport.' It appears that the Princess of Orleans have been much annoyed at Baden by the same mysterious agent recently described as arriving at Biarritz a fortnight after the departure of the sardines, and a week before the coming of the Emperor. A few days ago the princes were dining under the verandah of the Frantzen Bade with a number of curious individuals in close attendance, when a guest, in order to take those gentlemen in, proposed that they should pretend to drink a toast. The Comte de Paris rose, as did the rest of the company, glass in hand, and instantly there was a rush to hear what the Comte was going to say. The Comte politely opened the door and invited the agents to come in, and whilst they were hesitating at the door a photographic apparatus was applied and their portraits secured. The Princes of Orleans intend to send these *cartes de visite* to the different courts of Europe."

GAMEKEEPERS' FEES.—The following anecdote is related by a correspondent of the *Times*:—"A gentleman owing a large estate was in the habit of asking a party of friends to shoot every autumn. Among these was an old schoolfellow and college chum. Only once did B. (let us call him) accept his friend's invitation, though regularly asked every season. 'Why don't you come down to shoot, old fellow?' said the owner of the shooting one day to mention him in the park. Pressed to tell him, B. at length informed him that his keeper would not take anything but 'paper,' and that as he was a poor man he couldn't afford it,' &c. 'Oh, that's it,' replied the other musing. 'Well, come this once; things shall be different.' Next day, on arriving home the head keeper was called up and informed that for the future dismissal would be the consequence of accepting a 'tip.' His masters however, raised his wages 10*l.*; and in the smoking room a box was put up with the following notice:—'It is particularly requested that no presents will be made to any of my servants, keepers, &c.; those of my visitors will think right though it is contrary to my wish to give them anything are requested to put into this box.' And the end of the season, the box on being opened was found to contain 50*l.*, there being several 'fivers' among them."

HUMAN SACRIFICES TO FASHION.—An American physician, Dr. Ayres, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, addresses a contemporary as follows:—"A heinous and fatal idea, a beauty prevails, to an alarming extent, among the young ladies of the United States. Any cosmetic producing a pallor of the face is profusely applied; any substance which will reduce the blood-in Vitality and red globules, and send debility throughout the organism is greedily swallowed, and sent on its destructive mission. A small waist is considered the perfection of form, when, in truth, it is the opposite, and only a distortion of that developement which nature would give. Where such deformity cannot be induced by a listless, sedentary life, it is brought about by the sacrifice of happiness and health. This fanaticism or monomania, is yearly carrying many of its votaries to premature graves, or rendering them sad images of degenerated women." He relates the case of a young lady, accomplished in mind, and vigorous and healthy, who, to reduce her body to paleness and delicacy, took sulphate of magnesia for upwards of a year. The result was an utter deterioration of health of mind as well as of body, and ultimately death. Dr. Ayres intimates that this case is only one of many. We are accustomed to speak of the Chinese custom of deforming the feet of their ladies, and of the flattening of children's heads by some savage tribe, as barbarous practices. But these are small barbarities, in comparison with those disastrous practices which, if Dr. Ayres speaks correctly, are allowed not only to deform, but to destroy human life, in a country which boasts of high civilisation.—*British Medical Journal.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS:
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HAADOASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		per Rupee	
"	4	do.	1s. 11 1/4d. do.
"	3	do.	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
"	2	do.	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
"	1	do.	1s. 11d. do.
"	demand		1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Scotland	do.		1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Ireland	do.		1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris	do.		1s 10 3/4d do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sicht are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 1/16 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 15/16 "
On demand		1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4 do.
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:

On London, at 6 ms' sight shows		£50	1s. 11d. per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 11 1/8d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand			1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland		do.	"
On Ireland		do.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank also draws on its Branches at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Galle, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokoseera.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be cred ited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits:

12 months	per cent.
6 do.	"
3 do.	"

Commission.

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

SUB-BANK AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at sh. following rates, viz. —
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.

4	do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
3	do.	at 1s. 11d. "
2	do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1	do.	at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

Interest.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted homein the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£925,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,400.

HEAD OFFICE.
39, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAVENDISH, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family demittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.			
"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any farther information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

NOTICE.—Just landed, ex "MONARCHY," a fresh batch of BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, in Cases of 3 dozen quarts and 4 dozen pints, at Rs. 6 quarts and Rs. 4 pints.
HOWARD BROTHERS.
Bombay, 12th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Just landed, ex Ship "JESSIE JAMIESON," a new supply of (C in a diamond mark) BRANDY. A superb PALE COGNAC, very old and mellow, at Rs. 30 per dozen. CASH.
HOWARD BROTHERS.
Bombay, 12th October 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Whiskey	"	18 "
Clarets	"	18 "
Do.	"	12 "

Austrian Wines, Red and White
Voslauer ... Rs. 18 to 28 "
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Port	Rs.	30 per Dozen.
Sherry	"	30 "
Delbruck Fils Claret, St. Julien	"	13 "
" St. Estephe	"	17 "
" Do. in Wood	"	200 per Barrel.
" Brandy	"	16 per Dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
9th September 1868.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs.	42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	"	20	"
Do. Moselle Qts	"	42	"
Do. Brandy	"	30	"
Do. Sherry	"	25	"
Do. Claret	"	23	"
Coyle & Co's Pale Dry Amontilla- do Sherry	"	27	"
Do. Port Wine of 1840